LAW SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the adoption of the Extra-mural Camps in the State to allow prisoners to live with families.

READ—

Letter No. 44-4, dated the 11th July 1951, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, furnishing his remarks on the Bombay Government's Scheme to allow prisoners to live with families in extra-mural camps and recommending that the scheme may be adopted in this State also as a tentative measure to begin with.

2. Unofficial Note No. 47, dated 20th March 1952, of the Special Chief Engineer on this subject.

3. Unofficial Note No. 31, dated 22nd April 1952, by the Chief Engineer of Mysore in the matter.

4. Correspondence ending with the letter No. 643—M., dated the 12th June 1952, from the Special Chief Engineer in the matter.

ORDER No. H.B. 2866-80—PRIS. 103-50-8, DATED BANGALORE, THE 29TH JUNE 1953.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned two schemes for prisoners who show improvement and a desire to return to normal life on their premature release on certain conditions. One of the schemes is known as "the Swatantrapur Release Scheme" which is open to all prisoners who have remained in jail for a year or more but still have over a year to undergo. The other scheme is based on the lines of "Alco Prison Road Camp System" in California, United States of America, which is open to prisoners who have served one year or more or one-fourth of their sentences but still have more than six months to undergo. In both the schemes the families of the prisoners who are selected, are allowed to stay with them and help them in earning a livelihood and provision is made for accumulating small savings which will be paid to the prisoners on their release. The prisoner who works satisfactorily in the extra-mural camp is allowed one-third remission on the unexpired portion of his sentence. On release from the camp the prisoner is awarded a certificate to the effect that he has satisfactorily worked at the camp. The chief characteristics of the schemes are, that these camps have neither stone walls nor prison bars nor are there guards in the strict sense of the term. The only guarantees are trust, past good behaviour and collective responsibility.

2. The Inspector-General of Prisons who was consulted on the feasibility of implementing similar schemes in this State has now reported that for the present, the "Alco Prison Road Camp System" as adopted by the Government of Bombay State may be adopted in our State subject to certain modifications congenial to the local conditions of our State. He has proposed that, to begin with one camp of 50 selected prisoners may be opened at one of the major irrigation project works at Nugu (Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District) or Lakkavally, (Tarikere Taluk, Chikmagalur District) in consultation with the Public Works Department.

3. The Special Chief Engineer and the Chief Engineer of Mysore who were consulted in the matter have stated that the scheme cannot be tried on road works as the labourer cannot be employed continuously at one particular place or on building works which need skilled labourers and which are generally executed through Contractors. However they have agreed with the proposal of the Inspector-General of Prisons, that the scheme may be tried in the Nugu Reservoir Works with a small number of prisoners to start with, the entire cost being borne by the Prisons Department in the first instance. The work is to be executed by the prisoners and paid for at the usual schedule of rates, varying according to the nature and quantity of work done, *viz.*, wages varying from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per head per day for those unskilled manual labourers (employed on excavation, watering, masonry, conveying small stones, mortar, sand and cement) and wages varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per head per day for the skilled labourers such as Masons, Chisellers, Chovalies Fitters and Carpenters.

4. The working details of the scheme are as follows:—

(i) A prisoner shall be eligible for consideration of release on license after he has served at least one year excluding remission or one-fourth of his sentence, whichever is greater.

N.B.—Prisoners sentenced for dacoity or as habitual offenders will not be ordinarily eligible for release under the scheme.

(ii) As far as possible prisoners will be employed in groups of 10 each and the leader of each group will be permitted to select the members of his group. Five such groups, *i.e.*, 50 in all will ordinarily work together on a single work.

(iii) The list will be submitted to the District Superintendent of Police of the District, where the Prisoner was sentenced, who shall communicate his opinion for or against the release of the prisoner through the District Magistrate.

(iv) The Inspector-General of Prisons will then forward the list (nominal roll), together with the opinions of the District Officers and his recommendations to Government, who will, if release is decided on, issue orders, under Section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, releasing them on acceptance of the conditions laid down.

(v) On release, the prisoner will be given his property, cash and earnings and taken to the camp where he is to be employed.

(vi) The Superintendent of the Prison will intimate the date of such release to the District Superintendent of Police and the Inspector of Police where the prisoner's family resides, to the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police where the work is in progress and to the Jailor in charge of Camp and transfer to him the warrants, history tickets and other documents.

(vii) The prisoner will be provided with a bamboo matting hut, built on the premises and such equipment as he and what subsequently his family may require and a week's wages in advance to begin with.

(viii) The equipment will be replaced at the cost of the prisoner. The prisoner will be paid at the current market rate, at which free labour is available.

(ix) The wages paid in advance will be deducted from the weekly wages in 3 instalments. After the advance is recovered in full, 1½ days' wages earned in a week by him and his family will be credited to his individual account to be paid to him on his release.

In the event of sickness of the prisoner himself or his dependant, the Jailor in charge of the Camp may allow a prisoner to spend such amount from the balance at his credit, as is reasonably necessary.

(x) After a prisoner has worked well for a month, his family will be allowed to join him and they may, if necessary, be taken on labour on the work. No man whose family has not joined will be permitted to remain in the group, where there are members with their families.

(xi) One-fourth remission will be allowed to all those who are employed in the extra-mural camps, on the unexpired portion of their sentences subject to the maximum limit prescribed under the Mysore Jail Manual.

(xii) When the prisoner completes his unexpired sentence, the warrant will be returned to the Court, through the Superintendent of the Prison, from which the prisoner was released and a report also submitted to Government through the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. The prisoner will be allowed to go back to his place of residence or if he volunteers to remain in the Camp, he will be allowed to stay on till the work is completed. If he stays on, he will be permitted to use the hutments, kit, utensils, etc., he was given during his sentence.

On quitting the camp, the prisoner will be awarded a certificate by the Public Works Department Officer in charge of the work.

6. On a request from the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Public Works Department will report suitable sites where works are going on and camps can be established and intimate their requirements of prison labour.

7. The financial implication of the Scheme is noted hereunder:

	Recurring Expenditure.	*Average cost per month*	*Average cost per annum*
		Rs.	Rs.
1	One II Grade Chief Warder in grade Rs. 60–2–70 (66 2/3) ...		
2	1 Clerk *cum* Head Warder in grade Rs. 35–1–45 (40 5/9) ...	155 1/45	1,860 4/15
3	2 Guards in Grade Rs. 22–1–25 (23 9/10) (2) ...		
4	Dearness Allowance at Rs. 15 per month each (15 × 4) ...	60	720
5	Compensatory Allowance at Rs. 15 to the Chief Warder, Rs. 10 to the Clerk *cum* Head Warder and Rs. 5 per month to each of the Guards 15–10–5 (2).	35	420
6	Travelling Expenses:		
	i. for 50 prisoners at Rs. 4 per head 50×4=200 ...	25	300
	ii. for the staff at Rs. 25, 25×4=100		
7	Contingencies	$8\frac{1}{4}$	100

Initial Expenditure.

1	Cost for providing each prisoner with				
	1 Hut ... Rs. 30	50×60 ...	...	250	3,000
	Utensils ... „ 10				
	Clothing, etc. ... „ 20				
2	For Staff;—1 Hut ... Rs. 30	66×4 ...	...	21 1/6	254
	Clothing ... „ 36				
	Free ration while sick and medical aid in case of illness, about Rs. 322.			...	322
					6,976 4/15
					(or Rs. 7,000 in round figures)

8. The staff will be responsible for—

(i) obtaining foodgrains, provisions, kit, etc., for prisoners who ask for it at the current market rates and for making arrangements for supply of water, etc.,

(ii) ensuring suitable work for the prisoners or his family through liaison with the Public Works Department,

(iii) noting the remission earned in the History sheet,

(iv) collecting and retaining the "Release Fund" contributed by each prisoner under item (IX) of Para 4 above,

(v) granting "Release Funds" on release of the prisoner,

(vi) providing fares to the prisoners, who wish to return home on termination of their terms of imprisonments.

9. The equipment such as pick-axes, spade, ghamellas will be provided by the Public Works Department or the contractor in charge of the work.

10. On approval of the scheme, the Executive Engineer will be contacted and requested to intimate their requirements, which will be reported to Government for sanctioning the Camp establishment and expenditure on equipment.

11. Prisoners will be released on receipt of an intimation that the camp is equipped and ready to receive them.

12. After considering all aspects of the proposal, sanction is accorded to implement the scheme known as "Alco Prison Road Camp System in California — United States of America" in this State, as suggested by the Inspector-General of Prisons and to the opening of one camp of 50 prisoners, at the Lakkavalli Irrigation Project as an experimental measure. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to contact the Chief Engineer of Mysore or the Executive Engineers as

the case may be and thereafter to approach Government for the employment of staff for the camp. The cost involved in the implementation of the scheme will be met out of the sanctioned grants in the Budget under "28. Jails and Convict Settlements."

13. A composite set of rules for the working of the scheme and the release of prisoners under it will be issued separately.

By Order and in the name of the Rajpramukh,

C. V. CHANNAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Nomination of Additional Members to the Employment Advisory Committee in the State.

READ—

Government Order No. L.S. 2130-46—P. W. R. 7-50-18, dated 7th September 1951, constituting an Employment Advisory Committee for the Mysore State to assist and advise the Employment Exchanges in the State.

2. Regional Director's letter No. A2—8120-53 dated 23rd April 1953, requesting, among other things, approval to co-opt the Sub-Area Commander and the Commander of the Local Air Force as Members of the Employment Advisory Committee constituted in the Government Order dated 7th September 1951, read above.

3. Letter No. A4—31408-52, dated 11th May 1953, from the same Officer, requesting approval to nominate Mr. D.W. Law as Member of the said Committee in place of Mr. A. Nisbet, Managing Director, The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., in view of the latter's retirement from service.

ORDER No. L.S. 1182-85—P.W.R. 3-53-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 29TH MAY 1953.

The above proposals of the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment are approved.

M. SADASIVAYYA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.